#### REPORT

EXCELLENCY W. N. ARMSTRONG, IMMIGRATION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY H. A. P. CARTER,

President of the Board of Immigration. Sen :- On the 14th of January last, I was instructed by you to investigate, in connection with ject of Immigration, and you directed my attention to the following points for careful observa-

First .- That of securing a class of immigrantwho might become a desirable population for this Kingdom, and at the same time furnish the labor perior to the emigrant laborers from India. This which is required. Second -That of correcting the disparity in the proportion of the sexes among the Hawaiian

Third.-That of securing a sufficient and reliable supply of laborers. Fourth.-That of obtaining statistics and information on this subject of Immigration.

I do report as follows :-I have visited Japan, China, the Malay Peninsula, the "Straits Settlements," the East Indies, some of the European countries-especially Portugal-and in each country have investigated the subject of emigration to this kingdom, both in its bearings on the question of labor and on the question of population. The official posi-tion, which I held as a member of His Majesty's suite, gave me excellent facilities in rapidly pursuing my investigations. It enabled me to obtain interviews with persons in high authority, and to obtain access to records without delay. This was the case especially in India. The Government in Calcutta having been informed of His Majesty's proposed visit, and his desire to obtain information on the subject of emigration without delay, made such arrangements that on his arrival the official papers were placed before me for full examination, and the persons who were best able to give me reliable information

facts which mainly determine the question of I will consider the subject of East Indian or coolie labor first, because it has been more prominently before the Hawaiian planters.

I desire here to state that I concur fully in the views and sentiments presented by you in your reply, dated March 9, 1881, to a "Memorial on East Indian Emigration " excepting only the statement made by you that the Indian Government is opposed to emigration. Recent interviews with that Government convince me that they will not oppose it, if conducted under strict treaties and conventions. I believe that there has been, latterly, a change of opinion in this respect. In all other statements made in your reply I agree with you, and will avoid a repetition

Before reaching India I found that the subject of coolie labor was familiar to English statesmen in the East. In Singapore the subject presented a very interesting phase, owing to a difference of opinion between the Colonial Governor and the Secretary of State for India. Singapore is the leading one of the "Straits Settlements," Sir which allow, by convention, an English official to reside sear its Government, and act as an "adwiser." It may be readily inferred that the " advice " of the Resident is regarded as a command. These " Protected States " are sorely in need of laborers. With a view to obtaining Indian coolies the Governor of Singapore induced the Governor of Madras to send Mr. M'Greggor, the Protector of Emigrants in the Madras Presidency, to these States with directions to fully investigate the subject of emigration. He did so, and made an elaborate report, urging the propriety, safety, and necessity of immigration. Upon this the Governor of Singapore, Sir F. Weld, wrote to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, endorsing the views of Mr. M'Greggor, and urging the great benefit which would arise to these States if immigration was allowed. He said: "My opinion is that there is no reason why the interests and welfare of the Indian emigrant should not be as well secured in the native Protected States under their present administration as within our own settlenents." Lord Kimberly, under date of November 20, 1880, says : "There is no doubt that the material prosperity of the native States would be advanced by such an increase in the supply of labor as could be afforded by a systematic immigration of Indian coolies; but looking to the serious difficulties in the way of securing proper treatment of the coolies in the States which are not British territory, I do not feel justified in recommending to the Secretary of State for India that the experiment should be tried."

You will, therefore, perceive that the views taken by the Colonial Department, and those taken by the Indian Department do not coincide. While passing by the Straits Settlements I met officials and planters who were familiar with Indian coolie labor in the Settlements, the e cuolies being generally " free emigrants," though there are many working under "contract," and protected by British laws. The coolies do not understand the duties of the " protector." They believe he is put in office to back them up in any complaint. The planters are dragged off to distant Courts on frivolous pretences, and ti ey urge that they are at the mercy of a despot. But they accept the situation, as they can obtain labor from no other place. These planters generally hold the opinion that Chinese labor is much superior to Indian ; some say that " one Chinaman is equal to three coolies." But they are rather afraid of the Chinese, because they refuse to make long contracts, and, moreover, are in-

On my arrival in Calcutta, Mr. Macauley, one of the Secretaries of the Bengal Government, at once put his services at the disposal of His Majesty, and brought me in communication with Dr. Grant, the authorized " Protector of Emigrants " under the Indian laws. It is the business of the Protector to see that the laws regarding emigration are enforced. Dr. Grant's experience covered every point on the subject of coolie emigration. His reports on this subject are of great value, clear, and exhaustive. Both Mr. Macauley and Dr. Grant encouraged, instead of discouraged, emigration to these islands. But I was informed that no steps could be taken by us & swards securing emigrants until we had entered into a " convention " with the Imperial Govern- consideration of the moral, physical and intellectment in England, as the Indian Government did unl condition of the class of East Indians from not enter into direct relations with loreign Go- which the emigrants come. I assume that you wernments. On reaching England, I was promptly and those interested in this question are familiar accorded an interview with Sir Louis Mallet,

the Court of St. James, and that a similar state- the Indian population. present to see that the laws were enforced.

coolies are weak and ignorant, and are considered that the settled policy of a great and powerful nation will not be changed at the request of the Hawaiian of the Hawaiian describe it as very low. I do not believe that these opinions are altogether trustworthy. The last offerings of money. I do not believe that these opinions are altogether trustworthy. The last offerings of money. I do not believe that these opinions are altogether trustworthy. The last opinions are altogether trustworthy in Japan show that the males output of the Hawaiian describe it as very low. I do not believe that their opinions are altogether trustworthy. The last opinions are altogether trustworthy in Japan show that the males output of the Hawaiian in the females by about five thousand. It Government. Moreover, the strict laws demanded by the Imperial Government, including the "propulation in these Islands, they is impossible to fortell what a well-organized scheme for immigration to these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration to these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only, with a view of supplying the deficiency of the immigration of won as a basis of population in these Islands might only in the Islands might

countries, as a condition of obtaining weak and THE EAST INDIANS AS LABORERS.

There is a great difference of opinion on the value of Indian coolie labor; but I believe the His Majesty's travel around' the world, the sub- prevailing opinion is, that the Chinese are superior to Indians-at the same time this coolie labor is used with profit in many countries, and it might be used with profit here. All of the Chinese are not superior to all the Indians; but is owing to a difference in the social and religious thought of the two countries. The natives of the Coromandel coast, who do work on the plantations of the Malay Peninsula, receive double the wages given to the Bengalese coolie in the same place. But the native from Coromandel will not remain long in the Malay country. He returns home at the end of six months. It is so in Burmah, where thousands of coolies emigrate from Indis, work a few months, and return home.

The East Indians are not an emigrating people They are not disposed to move from one part of India to another, or from India to foreign countries. Great efforts have been made to move them from crowded parts to the scantily settled portions, but with little effect. The tea planters in the district of Assam have great difficulty in getting laborers, and already find that the high cost of getting them is making, in many instances, the cultivation of the tea plant quite unprofitable. The Indian prefers suffering and famine at home to a removal even to another part of India. (See Indian Famine Report.) During the recent great and distressing famines no considerable numbers offered to leave, or were willing to leave, their homes. A few living near the scaports offered to

Across the Bay of Bengal is Burmah, one of the very richest of the Indian dependencies. The demand there for labor is very great, and the were in attendance. So cordially and fully was wages high. It is so scantily populated that ten millions of people could readily find support within its boundaries. But the Indian coolie, this information given that my short stay in India was sufficiently long to enable me to obtain the though fully protected, refuses to settle there, preferring rather to cross the Bay of Bengal, labor a few months, and return to India and live at home titl all his money is spent. The planters in the Malay Peninsula are surely pressed for labor in working the sugar, coffee, and gambier plantations. So are the planters of Sumatra, and omparatively high wages are offered, but the demand is scantily supplied. My own observa-tions on this subject are confirmed by Mr. Collard in his report, published in the Hawaiian Gazette, June 27, 1881. The statistics published by the Indian Government for the year 1879 offer strong proof on this point. There are nine foreign agencies for obtaining emigrants in India. These are located in Calcutta, and represent Demarara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Mauritius, Natal, Fiji, Surinam, and Guadaloupe. Each agent, by the requirements of the Indian laws, must be a salaried officer (Sec. 5). The agents employ " recruiters " to scour the country, and these are licensed by the Indian Government. During the year 1879-80 the 286 " recruiters " obtained 20,000 persons who registered as emi-Frederick Weld is the Governor. Adjoining this grants in the different districts. Of these 20,000 ay are several " Protected States, 'ie, States only 18,000 came into the depots at Calcutta. Ten per centum abandoned their contracts. These 286 " recruiters" were paid \$4.50 for every emigrant finally entered in the depot. The payment of this comparatively large sum shows the difficulties of obtaining emigrants. Although the agencies are located in Calcutta, the capital of the province of Bengal, which holds thirty millions of people, there were only three hundred and six (306) emigrants from that province. Central India, comprising the great districts of Indore, Maypore Jubblepore, Raypore, Rewah, and Gwalior, furnished only one hundred and twenty altogether. Now here, in an empire of two hundred and fifty millions of people, in perhaps the poorest country in the world, famine prevailing somewhere nearly every year, the rate of wages not reaching five cents a day in some places, the people must be solicited and begged to emigrate, and only 20,000 are obtained in one year from these millions. Moreover, the licenses of one-seventh part of the "recruiters" were cancelled in this one year for false representation to the proposed emigrant, showing that the resecure people. The coolie is unwilling to go. Miscrable and starving as the poorest classes are, they are not greatly tempted by a rise in wages from 4 to 24 cents per day. Experience shows that social, religious, and financial reasons, by no means creditable to the coolie, are quite as in fluential as the prospect of increased wages. No Indian, as a rule, who has any "prospects" at home seems willing to leave. Many who are sickly try emigration, but are refused. The returns to the Imperial Government from the Island of Jamaica show that the medical attendance on the coolie in that most healthy country averages \$12.50 per head per annum. During the year 1878-9, Demarara, Granada, and St. Lucia did not secure the small number of emigrants they required. (See official report to the Indian Government.) At the same time Demarara is quite popular with the returning emigrants. It must be remembered that these foreign States are working for emigrants in India, with well-constructed depots, and the business is managed by men highly paid, and who are ex-perienced in all the best and most successful methods of inducing the people to leave home.

As about 20,000 people do emigrate every year, the question arises, from what class do they come ! If the people generally are not disposed to emigrate, is it not quite safe to conclude that those own in every way against these forces pushing who do emigrate are not the most desirable? Dr. Grant informed me that, as a rule, they are from the lowest, the most servile caste in India.

the terms of service required, I will hereafter present such detailed report as you may require.

EAST INDIANS AS A BASIS OF POPULATION. In considering this branch of the subject it would be necessary to enter into a most careful with the literature on the subject. I shall, there-

Hawaiian Government makes no distinctions in | with such material would not only be offensive to favor of any nation, in the matter of native sca- the civilized world, but would be even ludierous. men, for it considers its laws on that subject just | They know nothing of our political system, and and reasonable. So the Imperial Government | would require years of careful instruction before considers the terms it exacts from foreign they could understand it. As these people are protected by British laws in the exercise of their

would have to be protected here. It may be said that these people would be "absorbed" or "assimilated" here, and their beathmish practices would soon disappear. I do not tainly not in the Hawaiian for it is generally admitted that he needs aid and support himself. Nor is there power in the foreign race, the European, to reconstruct the Hindoo until it has greatly increased its numbers. In the American states the great vigor of the Anglo-Saxon stock, and the large population, has assimilated, partially, the numerous emigrants from alien states, but it has not been without danger. Here there little conservative power, and any large influx f foreigners of one race, would in time establish controlling influence, which would necessarily modify and even revolutionize our political instinew population received the right of suffrage, and

held a majority of votes. The character of the women who should emigrate is of the utmost importance. Now it would hardly be expected that the women of the class who do emigrate from India would be very desirable as the mothers of our future nation. Respectable women of the Hindoo class do not apar in public, excepting only those belonging to the mental class. Their religion forbids them to cross the seas, and public exposure on shipboard would be deemed a gross act of indelicacy. The present emigration laws of India require forty women to accompany one hundred men. It does not require that marriage should exist. The "recruiters" meet with very great difficulty in obtaining the required number of women. In several instances the law was relaxed in order to permit a large number of men to leave. The late Protector of Emigrants in India, says in his official report (1879):-"The class of women willing to emigrate are young widows, married or single women who have gone astray, and are therefore most anxious to avoid their homes and conceal their antecedents." Those familiar with Hindoo customs know that widows are outcasts, women who lead miserable lives and are hardly olerated in Hindoo society. I asked the presen rotector of Emigrants how many women out of the forty who emigrated were decent or respecta-ble women. He said "hardly ten." While a few women do accompany their husbands, the larger number are recruited as single women, rought down to the depots and turned loose with he men, and herd together like cattle. It would hardly be possible to predict a very brilliant fuare for a population coming from such women.

It appears, also, by the official reports in India that next to the Hindoos, the Mohammedens rank next in numbers as emigrants. While their religious ceremonies are not as revolting as those of the Hindoos, they are objectional to us, inasmuch as polygamy is a strong feature in their social ife. Besides this they are aggressive in their tendencies, and might, as they are well united, make a dangerous element in the State. I re- ness of this race, both as regards labor and popupeatedly asked this question of Europeans who lation. While in Lisbon I obtained much inforhave long resided in India, "If a better class of Hindoos and Mohammedens should be willing to of St. Michaels. Mr. Seemann, Vice-Consul for D. . . . . . Office, opposite the emigrate to a foreign country, and they were the United States, came especially from that Bank. nkly told that idol worship and polygamy island to meet His Majesty would not be tolerated in the countries to which they proposed to go, what would be the effect?' I was told in reply that "hardly one person would emigrate." No doubt they might be seduced or trapped into emigrating; but any de-sirable scheme of populating the Islands must start with giving the proposed emigrant a correct statement of the political and social condition of the country which invites them. It is well known that the most extravagant inducements are now held out to invite emigration, one of the most

woman with a large fortune. the Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, and by him a long voyage to these islands. While the inomitted to the Imperial Government in Engand, being a part of the memorial of the North Cornwall Association of Baptist Churches in the Island of Jamaica, representing sixteen congregations, numbering about 12,000 persons. It says: "Your memorialists have repeatedly expressed leave freely. The unmarried only after a term and published their concurrence with the opinion of service. The long contract system of labor is of the Hon. C. C. Bravo, that before a country can receive general material benefit from the introduction of population, the bulk of the individ- rior class to that now emigrating would leave if uals emigrating to that country must have one or | there was more freedom allowed in making labor the other of the following qualifications: retig- | contracts on arrival here. The Portuguese Govious and moral education, industry, energy, enterprise, manufacturing skill, educated intelligence or noney capital, and your memorialists positively | moment a large immigration may be obtained affirm that the coolies who have been introduced year after year into these Islands do not fulfill men were not speculating on what coolies may laws of Portugal are very strict, and any vigorous die laborer. It would hardly be wise to east aside this positive testimony, especially as it comes from men who from a religious standpoint

As you have not defined the term "population" your instructions, I have allowed myself some titude in discussing the question. The standard by which the moral, intellectual and physical character of the proposed population is to be determined has not been fixed. The geographical position of the Islands will place its population between two immense, energetic and relentless civilizations, the American and the Chinese. It would be a political blunder to initiate the growth hard from the East and the West No nation came out of barbarism with less friction than the Hawaiian, no people ever received such tender Indian emigration, the rates of wages allowed, races which now mainly rule the world. But in spite of giving it the best political wisdom of the obtaining coolies, Surinam, for instance, requires itself in a hard struggle for existence. To put only five days' work in the week, seven hours | beside this race another that cannot hold its own, each day, and gives a return passage at the end | would be to sin against light and would involve of five years. The official returns from the Island | those who did it in a gross blunder. Only those of Jamaica show that the cost of securing the should become the basis of population here, who emigrant, of defraying his passage to and fro, are, or may become capable of fronting and standing effectually before the stronger races which are now here. With this standard before us, and after reviewing the facts bearing on the East Indian emigration, I do not besitate to report that the East Indians are not suitable or desirable as emigrants.

The Japanese are not an emigrating race. Although Japan is nearer to California than China. Under Secretary of State for India. He informed fore, present only a few facts, which in my opin-me that there was no objection to the emigration ion should settle this question. The Hindoos dices against foreigners, which the Chinese have, of coolies to the Hawaiian Islands, but that it are divided into castes. The lines between these but also have a great admiration and respect it would be necessary to enter into a "conven- castes are strictly drawn. Every Hindoo child for them, there is still to disposition to venture tion on the subject," as other countries had done; is born in one or the other of them and remains into California, or other States in large numbers. that in order to do so, laws should be passed by so for life. The higher castes hold the intelli- Nor is it from want of knowledge of the opporthe Hawaiian Government similar to those passed gence and wealth of the country. As you de- tunities offered in foreign countries. The high by other countries; that these laws would be seend through the lower castes wealth and intellisubmitted to the Indian Government; and, if gence decrease until the lowest is reached, which are well known to them. The people make no regarded as satisfactory, a convention would be contains the ignorant and those with the least effort to emigrate. Japan is not over-populated; entered into. One of the permanent secretaries moral and intellectual power. Ages of social, only one-tenth of the soil is under cultivation. of the India Office call d my attention to the fact | religious and political despotism have kept this | On the island of Yexzo are vast tracts of land that the subject had already been discussed with lowest caste in such a miserable condition that lying idle. There is a Colonial Department in the Japanese Government, and considerable inducements are offered to people living in the more strongled parts to move upon these waste lands; and promises be made securing them "lucrative and promises and promises be made securing them "lucrative and promises fou, when you represented our Government at they have become the least valuable "stock" in the Japanese Government, and considerable inment had been made to you; but that no intima- Now the majority of the emigrating Indians crowded parts to move upon these waste lands; tion had yet been made that such laws had been come from this class. Low as the Indians rank but, so far, there has been little success in getpassed. On my suggesting that in view of the bes'de the European, the emigrating Indian comes ting emigrants. The Japanese are not a thrifty offices "on arrival here. I discouraged this kind kind treatment accorded by us to emigrant from the lowest class. No doubt some of the up- people. In spite of the fine climate and rich soil laborers, such an elaborate convention might be per caste Hindoos do emigrate, but I am informed | they are poor. No deubt that political condidispensed with 'so our case, I was promptly in-formed that the necessity for such a convention I do not believe that much can be said in favor but it still remains that they are not a thriving was imperative; that the Imperial Government of the moral condition of these Hindoos. Their people, in spite of the great resources of the did not consider this requirement harsh or un- religion consists in the worship of numerous bid- country. Dr. J. C. Hepburn, now and for many kind: that unless there was such a convention cous, and in many cases grossly indecent looking years a resident missionary in Yokobama, and the and "protection" the most salutary laws might idols. Monkeys are worshiped, and temples are remain without force, and British subjects be constructed for, and are filled with these Simian me that he preferred and employed Chinese labor. made the objects of most inhuman treatment; divinities. The people in great crowds worship that if foreign countries wished to employ large them. I entered a Hindoo temple in Benares, as a rule they were not; that the people were numbers of British subjects, it was only reason- the sacred city. Its dark recesses as well as the content with rice and fish, and did not show the able that a British representative should be open spaces were filled with the most hideous and energy of Chinese My own observation showed grinning idols, made of wood and bronze. Before me that the Chinese were entering the country It will be evident to you that any modification, an altar the pavement was clotted with the blood and were showing themselves superior to the nain our favor, of the requirements of the present conventions existing between Great Britain and conventions existing britain and conventions existing britain and conventions existing britain and conventions existing britain and conventions are conventions. other countries, would be immediately followed by a demand for modification by other countries:

Under the porticoes stood the "sacred" bulls and by a demand for modification by other countries:

Under the porticoes stood the "sacred" bulls and borers from other r ces. Morality is low throughten that the kind, treatment now a corded to emitted the police of the po grants might not be continued; that the Indian coolies are weak and ignorant, and are considered coolies are weak and ignorant, and are considered while women gathered "sacred" urine in cups.

and any exception made in favor of the Hawaiian | condition and with all their revolting ceremonies. | accomplish. While the opinions of foreigners | Hawaiian women, I report that it is not possible, Government would be quite inconsistent. The An attempt to build up a nation in these days resident in Japan is against it, and the high officials of the Empire, though not opposed to it, be-lieve it cannot succeed, it is still possible, that China does not furnish what is needed. In the with great care, energy, tact, a considerable num- | East Indies they cannot be got for reasons which pressure on the Japanese to leave Japan, than | They are Mohammedan, by religion, and will not ignorant British subjects, as just and reasonable. religious rites, however revolting they are, they there is upon Hawanians to leave these Islands forsake the people of their own faith. Even in obtain land he can get it. His motive for going | though in want and misery at home, seldom emiabroad would not be that which comes from great | grate. There are a few instances when such need, but rather the desire to get money rapidly women, in considerable numbers, have left home know where the power of assimilation lies. Cer- and return home to spend it. According to the for new countries, but in these cases it was only average rate of wages paid to the agricultural hardly be expected that ignorant women, without laborer is \$4.50 per month.

> CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Under the present circumstances I will not consider this branch of the subject, but will, hereafter, make a separate report upon it. MALAY IMMIGRATION.

Malay Peninsula, affords the best advantages for studying this branch of the subject. In 1819 this place was a village, but it has since become tutions. Especially would this be the case if the a colony of about 140,000 inhabitants. It has afforded the Malay race every chance to show its on the north, and the great Islands on the south seriously jeoparidze their rights. and west. Up to the present time this race has made no mark in the colony. Every opportunity has been given it to make a permanent settlement there; but it has neither the thrift or energy to establish itself as a social, financial, or political force. In the colony the "Klings" from India take its place as farmers, while the Malays do some business as petty traders, and make good servants in the care of horses; as a rule they give way to the Chinese in all occupa-tions requiring thrifty habits and steady industry. Throughout the Malay Peninsula, in Java, and Sumatra, laborers are needed, but the Malays do not supply the demand. The Maharajah of Johore, one of the Malay States adjoining Singapore, has lately undertaken to cultivate coffee and gambier. He informed me that his own people and he was therefore looking to China and the East Indies for laborers. It was in part in behalf made application to the Colonial Office for Indian the Dutch authorities will not permit emigration from their own vast possessions. There is a vast habited by the Malays. If the people of this race will not build themselves up in communities while under the protection of the British flag, or will not build themselves up in communities while under the protection of the British flag, or amount of land lying idle in the countries inwill not supply the labor demand in their own States, it would be idle for us to hope that they might become valuable laborers or citizens of these islands. If the planters of the Malay States House, Shop or Saloon: even read as are looking to India and China for laborers, it is idle for us looking to the same Malay States for is well-known, in the Homes of its

PORTUGUESE IMMIGRATION. guese emigrant, for the Hawaiian planters have already had full opportunities to judge of the fit- Rarity or Speciality For Sale. some time as the agent of Mr. Hoffnung of London in procuring emigrants, his knowledge was accurate and interesting. The number of people on the island is about 160,000. For several, I think five years, the orange has failed owing to a blight upon the trees. Besides this the increasing orange crop of the Mediterranean has brought about low prices, consequently the people are in distress, and are now willing to leave their homes. As a rule they prefer to go to Brazil. They like its climate, and their friends are there. But common being that the coolie can marry a white they cannot pay the passage money, and the Brazilian planters are not in need of laborers at In addition to the above statements, I desire present. The payment of passage by the Hacopy an extract from a document presented to | waiian Government is the inducement to enter on habitants hear favorable reports from their friends here, I do not think they would be greatly disposed to follow them if they could labor nearer home. Limitations upon the number of children retards this emigration. Married men only can not popular. It looks to them like a species of slavery. But they accept it. Probably a supevernment is encouraging emigration to its settlements on the African coast. At the present

from the Island of St. Michaels and elsewhere; but it may be terminated instantly by order of They are men who are face to face with the enforcement of them would embarrass the immigration. It is most desirable that arrangements be made as quickly as possible with a view to placing this business on a more satisfactory foundation. If these Portuguese are desirable, it is of the utmost importance that as many as possible be obtained at once, and before unforeseen events shall stop them from immigrating. The fact that no treaty exists between this country and Portugal-that the emigration laws of that country, if enforced, might abrubtly terminate emigration -that this Kingdom is at present entirely dependent upon this immigration for laborers who oring women with them; that the Government has no representative there of high diplomatic of a new people here, which cannot hold their standing who is able to meet emergencies which FIELD GAS MACHINES. may arise, either from the Portuguese or from ness is in the hands of contractors who may

the emigrants themselves; that the whole busiabandon it at any moment if interfered with; With respect to the expenses connected with care from the fierce, powerful and often brutal and that every possible precaution should be and that every possible precaution should be adopted to forestall any difficulties, urge me to New Boot & Shoe Store impress upon the Government the necessity of world, and in spite of the most intelligent Chris- sending some competent person, without delay, I will state, however, that in the competition for tian attention and watchfulness, the race feels to that country for the purpose of establishing permanent diplomatic relations, and at the same time of putting the immigration business on a more satisfactory basis. Other important reasons I have communicated directly to the Minister of Foreign Affaire.

> GENERAL EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION. While in England and on the Continent I investigated this subject, and came to the conclusion that immigrants could be obtained from several of the countries of Northern Europe. Generally the Germans, the Scandinavians, and the English laborers prefer to emigrate to those Dress Boots, Riding Boots, Water-Proof countries which are already settled by their own countrymen. But there is in every nation a considerable class who desire change of some kind. and will always be attracted to the tropical countries. This class can be reached by our agents. Whether these immigrants could be retained in the country, after immigration, is a very serious question. The high wages paid on the Pacific Coast will tempt the Northern Europeans away, while the Portuguese would not be

disposed to leave. There are in Europe large numbers of artizans, tradesmen, and manufacturers who have not been very successful in business, or are restless in disposition; or believe that in some distant country they will be sure to prosper. Many of these

I believe it will be difficult if not impossible, to bring into these Islands many of the best emigrants belonging to the best races. The United States, Canada, Australia and South America offer to the most desirable emigrants that which they desire and will have, the homstead. The emigrant wishes land, and a fee simple tenure. Nothing is so repulsive to him as a tenancy. While these other countries are offering great inducements to emigrants in the way of abundant and rich lands, at very moderate prices, these Islands, or this Kingdom is offering nothing but "contract labor." We shall obtain only those who cannot pay their way to the countries which

ber of emigrants might be obtained. But it must | I have already given. In the Malay countries, it be remembered that there is really little more | would be impossible to induce them to leave, and emigrate to Peru. If a Japanese wishes to the most enlightened countries, single women official report of Consul-General Van Buren the to reach the people of a kindred race. It would knowledge of the existence of these Islands, their people, customs and language, would abandon relatives and friends to enter a distant and foreign

State to unite in marriage with men of whom they know nothing. Kingdom owe important duties to the Hawaiian Singapore, at the southern extremity of the race; that every means should be adopted to preserve, strengthen and increase it; that the political institutions of the country should be so preserved or modified as to secure its integrity and perpetuity, I strongly recommend that, in introducing immigrants, great care be taken to exclude character, both as regards labor, and fitness for an adventurous, restless, idle or criminal class, civilized society. The people of that race meet | which would be the first to crowd upon, abuse at this place, coming from the Peninsula country | and injure the Hawaiian people, and in the end The forgoing is respectfully submitted.

WM. N. ABMSTRONG, Commissioner of Immigration. Dated Honolulu, Nov. 7th, 1881.

New Advertisements.

### Christmas Is Coming !

AND LOVING PARENTS, DEAR Relations and Kind Friends, are beginning to think of and look out for were too idle and thriftless to be depended upon, Holiday Gifts for those who are Near and Dear to them. And now is the of this sovereign that the Governor of Singapore the Time, for you Dealers, who have coolies, and was refused. It is well known that | Choice Articles for Presentation, to make them known through the News-House, Shop or Saloon; even read, as Opponents, offers the very best I will not consider the character of the Portu- Opportunity to make known any

Call early with your Ads at

Notice to All British Subjects.



Her Britannie Majesty's Consulate General, Honolulu, Nov. 26, 1881. N COMFORMITY WITH INSTRUC-TIONS received from Her Majesty's Government, hereby request all British subjects who were in these Islands JAMES H. WODEHOUSE,

### TO THE PUBLIC!

no26 1m H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consulate General

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS

Coppersmiths. Guava Jelly, Our long experience as MECHANICS warrants us in saying that our new venture will meet a want long felt in this

any one of these important conditions." These the Portuguese Government. The emigration All Orders we may be Favored With, - WILL BE -Attended to under our own Personal Supervision.

And executed in a thorough, competent and workmanlika manner, on the most approved Sanitary Principles. BY STRICT APPLICATION to BUSINESS WE TRUST TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE

And we shall at all times endeavor to give our Patrons the utmost satisfaction, both in perfection of Work and Moderate Charges. House and Ship Job Work PROMPTLY EXECUTED. BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, WASH BOWLS, Etc., ALWAYS ON HAND. Special Attention given to the fitting up of the SPRING-

BROWN & PHILLIPS, Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Coppersmiths.

Opposite F. T. Lenehan & Co., No. 18 Nuuanu St. de3 St

Sign of the Golden Boot At No. 144 Fort Street, opposite the

Pantheon Stables. Just received a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gent Boots, Shoes and Slippers New styles, fine workmanship, at prices that defy

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters in the Best Styles. Ludies' Leather Wear, a Speciality. Repairing done at lowest rates. Good workmanship guaran

Please Give Me a Call. Open Evenings. JAS. G. HAYSELDEN,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER. HONOLULU, H. I. Detail Drawings! Estimates Given on all Work

Building Trade, IRON, STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE, BRIDGE OR WOOD WORK.

Will visit any part of the other Islands to ESTIMATE and DRAW PLANS for proposed Mill Works, Bridges or Residences Modifications of Old Buildings a Speciality. First Class Work Guaranteed

- AND -CHARGES MODERATE ADDRESS: JAS. G. HAYSELDEN. Architect & Builder, S. G. Willer & Co., Honolulu, H. I. no26 ly THIRTY HEAD PLANTATION MULES.

IRON TANKS! EX HIGHFLYER, NEARLY NEW, AND IN GOOD ORDER. FOR SALE BY JAMES 1. DOWSETT. NOTICE

# TO DEALERS IN CANDIES & CONFECTIONERY!

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT

HORN'S tate to unite in marriage with men of whom hey know nothing.
In view of the fact that the foreign races in this lingdom owe important duties to the Hawaiian CANDY FACTORY

Cash Purchasers of 25 Pounds and Upwards!

## BAKERY,

74 HOTEL STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Having Greatly Enlarged Working Facilities,

Is Now Prepared to Turn Out From-600 TO 1,000 POUNDS

STRICTLY PURE CANDIES DAILY!

FRESH AND PURE GOODS! - AT THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE PRICES,-

Which are Below Importation Prices : CREAM CHOCOLATES, Per Pound..... Hand-made Creams, Mould Creams, Conversation Lozenges, Fancy Lozenges, Peppermint Lozenges (triple strong), per pound .... Almonds, Smooth and Imperials, per pound ....... Roasted, Pink and Brown, per pound...... Corrinder, Caraway and Anis Seed, per pound... Chocolate Caromels, per pound...... Lemonade or Acidulated Lemon Drops, per pound...... Chocolate Pastilles, per pound..... Marsh Mellows, Plain and Crystalized, per pound..... Crystalized Liquor Bonbons, per pound..... Chewing Candies—Rose, Lemon and Honey, per pound..... Caromel Clear Figures, per pound...... Stick Candy in great variety and flavor, per pound...... Rock Candy, White and Pink, per pound... Pop Corn Balls, per dozen..... Pop Corn, White, Pink and Salted, per quart..... Peppermint Drops, Transparent, per pound...... Pastilles of all flavors, per pound.

CUARANTEED that all Coods Manufactured by me are

And many other articles in the Confectionery and Cake Business too numerous to men-

## STRICTLY PURINI

And flavored with the finest Essential Oils and Spices, and the Best Materials.

Wedding Cakes & Pastries of all Descriptions

Finest White, Family, Graham and Venna Milk Bread, Fresh Every Day Noon, and Delivered to Any Part within the City Limits.

N. B.-Nothing Less than 25 Pounds is Considered a Wholesale Purchase.

Tamarind Syrup,

and Preserved Tamarinds. Put up with the BEST REFINED CRUSHED SUGAR, and Warranted to keep in any climate. Very

FREMEMBER THE ADDRESS! A F. HORN,

Practical Confectioner & Pastry Cook.

Steam Factory, No. 74 Hotel street, Honolulu, H. I. E. B. THOMAS, PUBLIC NOTICE

BRICKLAYER & BUILDER. Has just made large additions to his establishment, and is

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Setting Steam Boilers, Furnaces, Baker's Ovens and Ranges, and all kinds of Heating Apparatus. Also, Variegated Concrete Sidewalks. All Work entrusted to me will be executed promptly, and on reasonable terms.

Address through the Post Office

HARLEM! H. M. MOORE,

JOB PRINTER, THE BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY.

- AND DEALER IN -STATIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C. 123 FORT STREET.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE, Sixty Head

SUPERIOR DURHAM COWS 12 Well-Bred Fresh Calved Milk Cows,

NOW ON HAND AT THE KALIHI RANCH.

A. HERBERT. Hawailan Hotel. FINEST of HOME-MADE & IMPORTED CANDIES, Of all Descriptions, AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Receives Fresh Candies by every arrival. He Guarantees the purity of his goods. THE CREAM CANDIES are a specialty with him, and are made by the best manu-Soda Water, and all kinds of Iced Drinks-

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HAVING RE

CREAM CANDIES.

P. McINERNY,

mporter & Home Manufacturer of Candies

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

No. 112 Fort Street, Just Above Hotel St.,

turned to the Kingdom, to personally superintend my sees. I hereby revoke all Powers of Attorney existing up

GILBERT WALLER.

The BEST BRANDS of CHOICE CIGARS always on hand.

MRS. WILKINSON, FASHIONABLE

IS CONSTANTLY IN RECEIPT OF ALL THE Latest Novelties in Millinery! Comprising the Newest Styles in

Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c. MRS. DAVIS,

Wrose taste and skill are too well-known to require any recommendation, is still in charge of the Millioery and Trimming Departments, which is a sufficient guarantee that work will be done in an artistic manner.

THE DRESS MAKING Will be under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Wilkinson, whose reputation for accuracy and neatness is well-knows to the ladies of Honolulu and the other Islands.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS ON HAND, Or made to order. Also,

adies' and Children's Ready Made Clothing, Zephyr Shawia, Silesians, French Grenadines, Silk Stockings, Lace Handkerchiefs, Japan Tidfes, &c.; &c. A Fine Line of Mourning Goods

Constantly on hand. MRS. W. hopes by strict attention to the wants of her patrons, moderate terms, and furnishing only first-class arti-cles in her tine, to merit a share of the public patronage.

IN GOOD FOR SALE B.